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to the landed aristocracy." What radical change occurred in 1909 that warrants so positive a statement? The name of President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation is spelled (p. 217) "Pritchell;" that of Baron vom Stein is given (p. 267) as "Baron von Stein." The description of the three-class electoral system for Prussian cities (pp. 269, 270) is correct for the period before 1900. Quite a different system, though still a three-class system, is now employed. The amount of tax paid by each class is no longer equal. In 1900, for example, in Berlin, Class I paid a tax of 25,322,699 marks; Class II paid 25,325,199 marks; while Class III paid only 11,096,743 marks.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

Government and Politics of the German Empire. By FRITZ-KONRAD KRÜGER. (Yonkers-on-Hudson: New York. World Book Company. 1915. Pp. xi, 340.)

This little book is the first to appear of a series, entitled "Handbooks of Modern Government," under the editorship of Dean David P. Barrows and Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of California. Other volumes will deal with "American Dependencies," "The Government of the Swiss Confederation," "Government and Politics of Great Britain," and "Government and Administration of Prussia and the Federal States of the German Empire." The volume under review sets a high standard of excellence which, if maintained by its successors, will make the series one of the most useful and notable contributions in recent years to the field of government. More than the usual attention has been devoted by the publishers to the make-up of this handbook. In attractiveness of design it leaves little to be desired. It is adorned by handsome illustrations of the three kaisers and the five chancellors, and contains also two very interesting and useful charts, one of the Reichstag hall showing the seating of the different parties; the other a map of Germany showing in colors the distribution of the members of the Reichstag according to party.

The author of the present work holds the doctorate from Tübingen and likewise a degree from the University of Nebraska. He thus combines the intimate and detailed knowledge of the German scholar with the appreciation of the needs and requirements of the American student. There is evidence throughout the pages of the work of both these qualities.

Since one of the forthcoming volumes is to treat of the government

and administration of Prussia and the other member-states of the federation, this volume is confined to the imperial government alone. For this, however, the treatment is well-proportioned and very satisfactory. The information is thoroughly up-to-date, a complete mastery of the sources being at all times evident. There is a chapter on "The Physical Basis of the German Empire," one on "The Foundation of the German Empire," one on "The Development of the Constitution." Then follow chapters on the nature of the Empire and its several organs of government and the various branches of the administration. There are chapters on the government of Alsace-Lorraine, the parliamentary history of Germany, on Germany's foreign policy and on the colonial dependencies. Not the least valuable feature of the work is the critical bibliography, which occupies 33 pages and is classified under fourteen heads. There is also a tabular outline of the government of the states of the German Empire which will doubtless prove useful. Selected bibliographies are appended to each chapter, and footnotes are used, not in abundance, but where required.

The intention of the editors of the series is stated as being not "to limit authors in the expression of their opinions, provided that views are expressed with courtesy and moderation." The author of the present work is in "general sympathy with the principles of the National Liberal party of Germany;" he is clearly in entire accord with German national policy and viewpoint. This cannot be said to bias his judgment, for he retains throughout the work the scholarly and scientific attitude. While some of his opinions, especially on foreign policy, will not be accepted by a majority of American students, they are not formulated in a manner to give offense. An example of the author's mode of treatment of foreign affairs is found in the statement: "Indeed a dangerous cloud on the political horizon of Europe disappeared with the settlement of the Morocco question. Unfortunately the calculation of many German diplomats that France would from now on be satisfied with the conquest of her enormous African Empire and forget the loss of Alsace-Lorraine proved wrong. The middle of the year 1913 witnessed again a *revanche* excitement in France similar to the chauvinism of the eighties, and warned the German people to continue their watch on the Rhine." It is interesting to observe that the author opposes himself to "the opinion of the majority of scholars in the United States," in respect to the question of the establishment of ministerial responsibility in Germany. Apparently he believes that the German government is in a condition of stable equilibrium and that evolution

toward the ministerial or parliamentary type of government is not to be expected. His judgment on some of the works cited in his bibliography will doubtless be questioned. Thus he describes Seignobos' "A Political History of Europe since 1814" as "a book against which we must warn." "It contains," he declares, "very bad mistakes, and it is impossible that the author has really investigated his German sources, to which he refers." A number of misspelled names have been noticed among his bibliographical citations. But in spite of any minor defects the work is to be welcomed as affording the most recent and reliable information on the government of Germany. It will doubtless find wide use as a text-book in courses in universities on European governments, and should also prove of great service to the general reader.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

The Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad or the Law of International Claims. By EDWIN M. BORCHARD. (New York: The Banks Law Publishing Company. 1915. Pp. xxxvii, 988.)

There should be no hesitancy in acknowledging at the outset that Dr. Borchard in this scholarly, comprehensive work has made a most important contribution to the knowledge of international law as practically applied. He has mined thoroughly in a vast field of facts and precedents, particularly in the decisions and acts of the Department of State. Having evident freedom of access to its archives, Dr. Borchard has made himself a trustworthy authority on the theory and practice of the United States concerning the international rights and obligations of aliens. There is every evidence throughout the book that the author has consulted and profoundly studied a wide range of authorities and sources.

The method employed by Dr. Borchard in treating this great subject is open to criticism. The monumental work of John Bassett Moore though entitled an *International Law Digest* does not pretend to do much more than present in well edited form an enormous number of valuable precedents and opinions. This material can hardly be said to be presented in completely *digested* form. Dr. Borchard, on the other hand, while not calling his book a "digest," does actually attempt to formulate, to deduce, and to apply general principles and specific rules of international law. His method is somewhat confusing. He